BLACK LACE LONG SHAWLS .- Just reserved BLACK Long Shawls, damaged on the way of importation at the Lace Long Shawls, damaged on the way of importation of the sale at \$3 and \$4 cach worth \$10. Also, 500 Black Long Val Languages & Lang from by to \$2.50 cach. No 357 Broadway, occurs of Leonard at ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,

An excessive and superior variety of the above acoust, at the law-prices for which the same qualities can be produced in the country will be fluid as. Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory, No 511 Breadway.

Opposite Matropolitan Hotel and Nibio's Garden.

POPULAR TRADE. - The subscribers are selling their Spring Silks, Barriera, Lawins, Tornea, Prints Chrishams, Shares (Bibbons and Lace Correlina at a great discount from thate coal value in order to make scome for their lines with falls Goods, while they will open after the first of Argust.

No SP Broadway, correct theorems that No SP Broadway, correct of Leonardest. MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS !- LEAD

SEATER & LEE, No 347 Broadway, have now in close a large assortment of Bon-basines, Alpecas Cauton Clothe, Barrese, Greenalines, Tissues, Lawns, Silks, Canton Crapes, Points, Olinchaus, &c., which they are selling much lower than the cost of importation. GEEAT BARGAINS IN READY MADE CLOTHING

alightly coled, from the late fire in Broadway.—Fine Black French Costs over \$26 for \$10. Black and Figured Carolingre Panis cost \$2 for \$2, Vests cost \$6 for \$2. George Levis corner of Names and Beckman-sts.

Ladies for Newport, Saratoga and other watering places, call at Mill.Len's, in Canel at before going and get a supply of Ogiter Scota from 12, to 20, and a Slippers, Fig. Tollet Slippers, Morrocco Gallers and India-Pubber Shoes, with Hoy's, Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices at J. B. Nill.Len's Co's, No. 154 Cenni-at. New Music .- "Amy Rosa Lee;" song by H. Dum-

bleion, Director of Dumbleion's Minstrels, and suor by them at their corners throughout the Union with great success. Price 23 cents. Music cent by mail; cosings free. General and Science Cata-logues forwarded to any address free of charge. Honaco Watras, Publisher, No. 130 Broadway. SEWING MACHINES. - We have fully settled all suits

spatial we for infringement, and have the license of E. Howe, Jr. to manufacture under his petent. Hereafter there can be no question about the right to use our Mechines. We have commonsed proserciting infringers of our patents, of which we have ten on Seving Machines. All other mechines in market pelpadic infringers of our patents. If my buy those inferior machines, they will be compelled to pay us for incent to use them.

I. M. Sinder & Co., No. 201 Broadway. SEWING MACHUNES—TO THE PUBLIC.—All suits between me and L.M. Standa & Co. are settled and they are illeaned to make and sell Sawino Machines under my patent. July 22, 1864.

Et las Hows. Jr.

PIABOS.-T. GILBERT & Co.'s PREMIUM PIANOS with or without the Review. No article of American manufacture has received such universal commendation from the press through the civilized would as these occlearated Pinness. Girakar's Bouncir Pianos. Hopans Warmas Pianos, Girakar's Bouncir Pianos. Hopans Warmas Pianos, Girakar's Pianos of the Control o

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES .- ROBERT M. PATstick is the sele manufacture in the United States of the above col-brated Safes and F. C. Goffin's Impenetrable Defined Locks and Cross Bars, the best Safes and Locks combined in the world. Depot Ro. 197 Persists, one door below Maiden lace, Manufactory, Nos. 66, 63, 64 as 6 5 Canoun-st.

The best and purest alcoholic stimulant to be used case of cholers is Wolve's Schirdam Aronavic Schirdars, put in pint and quart bottles. For sale by all the dungists in the try. This article should be in the hande of every family leaving the

VERMIN! VERMIN! VERMIN !- They pollute your food They devour your substance? They nearor west clothing and they undermine your buildings! They tense you at night and important you by any! Willy will you saffer all this, when a 25 cent but of Pansons & Co's Expanientary will insure permented trein! It take upon rate and ants. It's a terror. They cannot may not beauther where it is put, and they will never return to the place where it has been need. Try it and be convinced. Price 20 cents Both by C. V. CLICKENER & Co., who had a retail agents. No. \$1 Berelay et. N. Y.

DESHLER'S WONDERFUL FEVER AND AGRE PILLS to cold by Thon. J. Haves, No. 154 Atlanticut. Brooklyn. CRISTADORO'S HAM DVE.—This superb preparation is by universal consent acknowledged to be the salest and most rollable Due in use; it never falls in its calering processes, imparting meanwhile nourishment and sikhues to the hair. Sold wholesale and retail and applied at Curistandono's 6 Astor House. MOLDAVIA CREAM.—This superb compound for strengthering and beautifying the Harn, prepared only and said by W. A. BATCHELOR, at his celebrated HARN DYF and WIG FACTORY, No. \$3 Broadway. BATCHELOR'S HARN DYF soil and applied. Nine private room.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES .- Long known, scweesly tested, always right—the acknowledged standard.
FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 10 Water-st.

FAIREARES & Co., No. 19 Water-st.

TEN BOXES

Of DESILER'S NEW and INVALVABLE REMERS. for FEVER and
AGUE has effected

AGUE has effected

TEN PRIMANUAT CURES?

Readt Save Harmon Larenter Co. Pa. July 15, 1864.

Mr. C. D. Dyseller I am at a loss, Sir, what to say in recently your out, or will recent to this section of the country. We said that Boxes on the first docen received, and will have refrected by the Boxes on the first docen received, and will have refrected by a Passach Cure. We estimate feel under many obligations to you for send myour medicine among us. We held it as a perfect "God send." I you want any certificates from us here let me know. One person who purchaded a box says. "The pills are work ten dollars a box and that he would have saved out, submem both atts is nocross and that he would have saved out, submem both atts is nocross mitted had be known of your pills a vent aga."

H. H. Fry.

Price \$4 per box; or, for the convenience of Gause resume where

Price thi per box; or has not been introde

IN THE STATISTICS OF DEATH, Fever and Ague Nom the market at certain accountly its paralyzing influence, entails an immense amount of loss and inconvenience both upon the employing and the employed, are a RAL RAMEOV for the disease is their fore of vast importance to the pecuniary interests as well as to the physical health of a large partion of the community. The strongest awareness, and from the most intelligent sources, give full assurance that ABPHEWALL'S COMPOUNT TONIC MIXTURE, as prepared start the original recipe, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, No 36 Wilhamsel, is precisely such a remody. It has been in use since 1882, and the trainmodists to its efficace emission. to any measure, to continue the use of the maximum the possibility of a relays. Prepared and said by Thomas & Maxwell.
So were rate Jenes S. Applewell, No. 86 William at New York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for July 29.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week

R.B.P.P.ORIA.'S. The iformestead Bill. The Fugitive Law Beginning to Timble: How to Make Money Abundard; How to Make Money Severe; Acquisecence The Re-legious Census of England; Rum in the Navy, The August Electrons—Nurth Carolian Niku mit—lower, The War of the Danabe; The Destruction of San Juan; The Saratoga 11. POETRY: The Kannas Emigrants; Nebraska, or the

Slavery Abcallenial to the Brace.
111. WAR ON A HELPLESS ENEMY. Clary for the United States; Mr. Borrand's Honor Avenced; San. Joan de Nicassegua Bombarded; Tremendous Victory; Not a Honor Avencea. IV. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE, Arrival of

V. TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA: News

of the Fernight.

V. COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS: New York Central College; Western Reserve College; Miami University; Harvani College; Reserve College; Scheinerfady, VII. THE HOMESTEAD AND OBADUATION BILL. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM RUSSIA: Spe Russien Agent Sent to Washington, Proposition to Sida to the United States, The Cart a View of the W Pashkiewitch to t Wounded, but Disgraced, Letter if

IN THE STATE OF EUROPE Letter from Our Own Cor-X. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and

most conspicuous form the latest and most important events that here transpired in the City, United States, Europe AL TER WEATHER AND THE CROPS. XII. NEW FUBLICATIONS: The History of Greece; Utah and the Mormons; Funts and Farinacea, the Proper Food of Man; Turkey, Russia, the Black Sea, and Circaesia.

XIII. CENTRAL AMERICA: The Recent Destruction of St. Selvedor by an Earthquake; Letter from Our Own Cor-Selvedor by an Earthquake; Letter from Our Ow-respondent.
RUNTING A WILD HORSE IN AUSTRALIA.

XV. A SAILOR AMONG THE JAPANESE. Wask into the Country. Visit to Houses and Temples.

X.1. THE HON. JUDGE ROAR ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

AVII. NEWARK AND GRAVILLE, OHIO. XVIII . POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: Massachusetts; Vermont; Pennsylvania; Wisconsia.

XIX. SLAVERY IN KANSAS

XIX. SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

XX. TELEGRAPH: The Larest News received by Tolograph.

XXI. MARRIAOUS and DEATHS.

XXII. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stock,
Grain, Provision, Castle, and Horse Markets, very fully
and specially reported for The Tribune.

Single opide, in wrappens, can be obtained at the desk in the
Counting Room this morning. Price 61 cents.

Suscentricos.—One copy for one year \$2; these copies, \$5;

Sve copies, \$5; ten copies, \$12.30.

Combined Directories of Jersey City, Hoboken and Hudson, 1854-55; being a General Directory of the inhibitants of the above place, together with an Appendix containing various Statistical and Historical Information, and a Map, prepared expressly for this work. By Daniel This is the title of a book of some 200 pages just issued. It seems to be very well done.

THE KANSAS PIONEERS.

Correspondence of The Rochester Daily Domocrat.

I beg to report myself this morning at this place, having overtaken the Pioneer Kansas party, and a fine lot of detarmined, yet pradent men they appear to be. They are fitting out here. We have contracted for passage by the Polar Star steamboat, which we hope will guide us and land us asfely. We shall leave on Tuesday next. I saw overy Superintendent of the various railroads over which I traveled and they agree to hold a convention to put the fare at a low rate through to St. Louis. Every man of the party is in good health and spirits.

New York Duily Tribune.

PRIDAY, JULY 28, 1851.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Wherever is incended by the ribm most be authenticated by the name and editors of the writer-and accessing for publication, but as a gar regard of the writer-and accessing for publication, but as a gar regard of the writer-and ordered for manufactions.

We countd unders and ordered repeated for monupositions sometimes wishing to make the distribution of the Tailor of the page 100 and 100 and

To Advertisers. THE WEEKLY TRIDANG hos now a circulation of 112,000 undustically the less advection medium in the U-time as it does in every State in the Union, Ber-in, having in laws over Farmers, Mochanics, Meeth Those who wish to make be a business known would do well to try This "A rative Tensive er of advertisements are interest at 50 cents per

-WERELT TRILLINE also has a very large cir-

In the Senate, yesterday, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was resumed. An amendment was agreed to appropriating \$3.0,000 for the paryesterday rejecting the amendment increasing the salaries of U. S. Ministers at Lendon and Paris to \$15,000 was reconsidered, and, after considerable debate, was adopted-outfits not allowed. Mr. Doughas moved an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating \$25,000 for public buildings and \$5,000 for a library in Nebraska, and the like sums for the same purposes in Kansas, and repealing so much of the Nebraska and Kansas act as puts the seat of Goverament of the latter at Fort Leavenworth. Numeres other amendments were effered, debated and adopted, and the bill then paszed by a vote of Yeas 25, Nays 16. The Conference Committee's report on the diengreeing votes on the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Naval Appropriation bill received from the House was read twice and referred.

In the House of Representative, the report from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses was concurred in. Mr. Barks-DALE asked leave to introduce a bill granting the President ten millions of dollars to enable him, during the recess of Congress, to protect the interests, tranquility and honor of the United States in the existing difficulties with Spain. Several members raised objections, and the bill was laid over. Mr. CHAND-LER asked the consent of the House to offer a resolution calling for information relative to the destruction of Greytewn by the U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane; also copies of the instructions of Capt. Hollins. Objections being made, it was laid over one day under the rules. The bill regulating the pay and increasing the efficiency of the army was then resumed. In order to amend the bill the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and, after a brief debate, the clause increasing the pay of commissioned officers was stricken out, and without concluding the subject the Committee rose and the Housea djoarned.

from Europe, we refer our readers to the letters of the non-necessity of any Act of Prohibition? our correspondents in London. This news has no startling feature, but nevertheless is full of interest. The Russians are afrenethening themselves in Waliachia, having totally changed their plan of operations. On the other hand, the Turks are advancing, emprorted by the allies, and a pitched battle is expected. The next arrival may accordingly bring intelligence of the highest importance. Sir Charles Napier has retreated on the Bal-Covernment would have the public believe.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 7th and Vera Cruz to the 22d inst. have been received by the way of New-Orleans. A skirmish is reported as having taken place between the imperial troops and the Nothing is said about the reported death of Alvarez. The revolution at Michoariesn continued, and it is said a conspiracy had been discovered in Vera Cruz, and several arrests made.

that of Yale, with the Address delivered by the Hon. | utes' walk of the premises! Is there any other large Wm. H. Seward before the Phi Beto Kappa, will be city, since prize fights have been put down, where found on the third page.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

The Freemen of WESTCHESTER COUNTY will meet st White Plains on Wednesday, Aug. 9, to choose Delegates to the Saratoga Convention. The call is responsibly signed, and a large and spirited meeting is anticipated.

In ALLEGANY COUNTY, the Convention will be held at Wellsville on the 3d inst. The call is signed by Democrats, Whigs and Free-Damocrats respectively in three pantilel columns-77 Democrats, 97 Free-Democrats and 115 Whigs.

There are now calls out for meetings to choose Delegates in about two-thirds of the Counties, including nearly all of the large ones. We are often inquired of with respect to the mode of choosing Delegates from this City, and hope to be enlightened from the proper quarter very soon. New-York will be fully and strengly represented.

THE LIQUOR VOTE IN CONGRESS.

We said before we received from Washington any list of the Yeas and Nays in the House on the Rum onestion, that the rote from the Slave States would be found nearly solid on the side of Li pear-not necessarily because the Southern Members drink more or Nove Liquor better than the Northern: but because Slavery fears and resists the progress of whatever Morol Reform as dangerous to her own security. We have now the Yeas and Nays as they were given on that question-here they are: (Members from Shave State in Italics.)

Shave State Fin Balics.)

Yess—Mosers. Aikee, Willis Allen, Appleton, Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennet, Bonson, Brooks. Carpenter, Chamberlain, Corwin, Crocker, Cathan, Cartis, Thomas Davis, Dick, Dickinson, Dunbam, Eastman, Eddy. Edmands, Tlomas D. Elliot, Ellison, Everbart, Fenton, Flagler, Florence, Giddings, Goodrich, Anron Harlan, Hendricks, Henn, Hiester, Howe, Johnson, Damiel T., Jones, Kittiedge, Kinex, Lindsley, McCulloch, Maey, Matteson, Maprice, Mayall, Morgan, Murray, Notton, Andrew Oliver, S. W. Parket, Peck, Peckham, Pratt, Pringle, David Ritchie, Russell, Sabin, Sapp, Siannons, Singiston, Shelton, G. Smith, William R. Smith, Soliers, Federics P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Straton, A. Stuart, John L. Taylor, Thurston, Trout, Upham, Wade, Walley, Israel Washburn, Wells, John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, Wheeler, and Yates—So.

Nays—Messrs, Abercrowde, James C. Allen, Arke, David J. Bailey, Taylor, H. Bayiy, Barkidale, Boeock, Boyer, Bridges, Bage, Caruther, Cavis, Chastina, Crissaan, Clark, Clargana, Cobb, Capist, Coe, Ucaser, Disney, Doudell, Dunbar, Edgerton, Edmandson, John M. Elliott, Eving, Falley, Frankin, Fuller, Goode, Green, Sampson W. Harvis, Wiley F. Harres, Hibbard, Hill, Hust, Ingersell, Gionge W. Jones, Roland Jones, Keitt, Kurtz, Lamb, Latham, Leecher, Lindley McDongall, McNair, McQueen, Mazwell, S. Miller, Milson, Morrison, Nichols, Nohlo, Ore, J. Perkins, Pheips, Philips, Posell, Preston, Rever, Robbins, Raßen, Sevard, Shannon, Shar.

Keitt, Kuriz, Lamb, Latham, Jeremer, Lamier, McDougnis, McNair, McQueen, Marnedt, S. Miller, Milson, Marrison, Nichols, Noble, Oer, J. Perkins, Phelips, Phelips, Poscell, Preston, Rose, Robbins, Raffin, Seward Shannon, Shaw, Wm. Smith, George W. Smyth, David Stuart, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Vail, Vansant, Walbridge, Walsh, Westbrook, Witte, Daviel B. Wright, Hendrick B. Wright, and Z. Booffer, So.

Total Yeas from Slave States-for the Reform..... Total Nays from Free States-against the Reform ...

Total Nave from Slave States against the Reform ... 64 The vote being thus equal, Speaker Boyd (making 65 to 8 from the Slave States) voted No, and killed Temperance Reform in the Navy stone dead.

Screnty-three Members were absent from their seats or dodged. Reader! just see if your Representative is one of them; and if he is, ask him on what principle he takes eight dollars from the Treasury for that | 700 families, a fact which is appreciable enough when day's work. Perhaps his souver may enlighten you. We understand that his fitting of Discounite along

" ENFORCE THE LAWS YOU HAVE."

The events of the last few weeks have cast much Liquor Probibition that "we have good laws enough on that subject already, and all that is needed is their enforcement. Better attend to that than agi-" tate for more stringent legislation." We will illus-

Omo is one of the citadels of the Traffic in Alcohelic Feveriges. Her large production of Grain for Distilling, her Vine culture, the large infusion of the Foreign element into her population, all powerfully tend to postpone the day of her complete emancipation from the effects of the desolating traffic. Two successive Legislatures have rejected the Maine Law by decided votes, and we presume Ohlo will be the last Free State that adopts it.

Yet the last Legislature (very strongly . Democratic' nd Anti-Maine Law) was impressed with the conviction that semething must be done; so they ultimately passed a very stringent regulating Liquor Law. It allows the free sale of native Wines, of Beers, &c., chase of the possessions and rights of the Hudson but restricts the sale of distilled Liquors by pretty Hay Company in Washington Territory. The vote stringert previsions. This is propably about the best act short of Prohibition that has yet been passed, and the temperance men, though they opposed its passage, have generally been foremost in supporting and giving effect to it. Though it does not stop drinking, it is very sharp on drunkenness, and on those who sell to known drunkards; and this feature has proved salutary in many cases.

But just as this law was getting fairly to work, and was winning almost universal popularity, in steps Judge John A. Corwin (no relation, at least politicaliy. to Tem.) and nultifies by a Judicial decision based en a verbal quibble! So regulation is done for, at least until the next Legislative Session.

-In Philadelphia a like game has just been played-Judge Carroll on being elected Mayor of that city. publicly notified the liquor-sellers within his jurisdi tien to this effect: "You hold licenses under the · law; that law says you shall not sell on the Christian Subbath, and makes it my duty to enforce obedience. I now warn you that if you violate the Sabbath keeping requirement of that law, I will fine you severely, and, if necessary, imprison you."

And unlike some Mayors, he was as good as his word. They tried to sell the first Sunday; but he brought them up short, making examples of the most wealthy and stylish transgressors. Next Sunday, the rumsuckers went off to an islet in the Delaware, and 1sd a grand spree; he followed them there and broke them up. Finding him decidedly in earnest, they exted in, and there has been hardly any liquor sold in Philadelphia on the Sabbath. And now we see that another Anti-Maine Law. Shamocratic Judge has decided that the Mayor has no rightful authority to shut up the greg-shops on Sundays-for, though the law is peremptory on this point, they may sell nevertheless, and all that can be done is to fine them four dollars each and not take away their licenses! So next Sunday Philadelphia will blaze with grog-shops

Den't these folks very fervently desire that the For a complete and penetrating survey of the news land es they are shall be enforced, so as to demonstrate

ERUTAL STREET FIGHT.

New-York was thoroughly disgraced by an exhibition of this kind yesterday morning between two fighting characters. Poole and Morrissey, at the foot of Amer-st. Any other police probably than ours would have prevented it; any other local authorities. we judge, would long since have put the men engaged in it in the State Prison. Just think of it. Two notle on account of cholers. In Spain the insurrection torious raffians, whose lives have been nothing but a does not seem to be so entirely suppressed as the series of outreges and brutalities, deliberately arrange a fight-doing it in a place of public resort where characters of that stamp most frequent. They care so little for law that they even spurn the idea of going beyond the corporation limits. They go to the very center of one of the most populous Wards in the City, accompanied by five hundred thieves, insurgents, in which the insurgents were defeated. burglars, thimble-riggers, pickpockets and "gentlemen" sympathisers; deliberately arrange their plans, fall upon each other rough and tumble, and fight, strike, bite, scratch, kick, googe and goaw each other like dogs for nearly three quarters of an hour, without the sholow of an officer to interfere; Several College Commencement Reports, including and the Station-House of the Ward within three minsuch work would have been permitted? Could there have been collected in any other metropolis five hunexeatures, who would look on as did these and witness one man deliberately gouging-out, or trying to gouge-out, another's eves; see (according to the worst account of the affair) one eyeball out of its socket and hanging in blood, and diet, and blindness upon the victim's cheek, and yet cheer on the man who was doing it ?

The subject is too terribly revolting to be dwelt unon. If we were living under a duly civilized Government somebody would have to answer for permittine such an exhibition. Of course the Police will plend ignorance of the whole affair. Ignorant of it! Not possible that they could have been. The fight had been brewing a long time; had been the theme of rum-house conversation and street gossip: had been openly, noisily planned in a a county vote. However foreign these Colonies public place; was between two men notorious rescals whom we pay Policemen to watch. Proverbially ignorant as the Police generally are, to say that they aid not know of this the night before, would be abourd. There has not been a fight for years that the Police could not have prevented if they had chosen lo so. Instead of this, none are more delighted with on healthitions than with some of these guardian of the peace; nowhere is a prospective or performed battle discussed with more piquant relish than in the bunk-room of some Station-Houses.

If there is any law to reach them, the Police Commissioners ought at once to thrust Chief Matsell, Captain Ackerman, Lieutenats Schring and Cargill and all patro'men on duty near the scene of this most brutal and disgraceful affray, out of the Department. It is scarcely within the bounds of possibility that they could have been ignorant of what was going on. If they had been, they had no right to be, and are equally guilty. The farce of appearing on the ground just as the fight was over and the belligerents gone, is too transparent to deceive any one, and is sufficient proof that the Department was not so ignerant as it would make us believe. If this outregeous affair is passed over without some punishment falling upon the Police, we might as well asknowledge the truth of the statement so often made, that one of the animals engaged in this fight can do as he pleases in the Ninth Ward, and no man dare to punish or prevent him. Dare the Police Commissioners and the District-Attorney attempt to do their obvious duty in this most disgraceful case !

THE TENUKE OF LAND IN ENGLAND. While a general tendency to the decline of Norman influences and institutions is exhibited in the tecent changes in British jurisprudence and the organization of the courts, a no less important movement may be discovered in England with regard to the tenure of the soil, the record of whose parceling out among the Norman brigands is kept in the Domesday book, and the possession of which has been for eight centuries the source of Norman ascendancy. But a few years ago an accurate statistical computation was made, whereby it was clear that one-third of the whole surface of England was owned by less than

owns 96,000 acres in the County of Derby, and that on the authority of Mr. Cobden, who was born hard ght on the hone-ty and force of the cavil against by the wall of the Duke of Norfolk's park in Sassex is fifteen miles in circuit-so that Mr. Disraeli might well say "the constitution of England is a territorial "one"-that is to say, a constitution of great "terri-

"torial" families. One of the mightiest of these mighty families has fallen within the last nine years, the historic house of Buckingham and Chandos. In 1848 the Duke of Buckingbam became insolvent and his eldest son. the Marquis of Chandos, consented to join in a release of the entsiled estates for the benefit of the creditors. All recollect the great sale at Stowe, whereby many a rare lot of the treasures of that prin ely mansi a has reached our shores. Well did The London Times exclaim, with mixed feelings, in view of this event. One of the pillars of the State has fallen !" But if we cross to Ireland where the younger

branch of Normanism (the Strongbowian branch) is settled, a far more terrible havoe has taken place among these feudal landlords. The Encumbered Estates Act was passed in the year 1849, and since that time some 1,500 old proprietors have been cleared off the soil to make way for four times as many new men. Str John Power blows out his brains, a sister of a Peer is found to be holding the office of Head Washerwoman to the Military Hospital at Kılmainham, and Lord Gort appeals to a magistrate to prevent him from being turned out of house and home by a new "unincumbered" proprietor, and to save him from resorting to one of the Poorhouse Bastiles. Such are a few samples of the Nemesis which has overtaken the Normans in Ireland. A cruel blow indeed! and of terrible augury for the Anglo-Normans, and so it has been felt. Hence the abundant laments of the elegisc Tory Peers of England over the fate of their Irish cousins. The extremities of the system are already amputated, how long will it be ere the inroads of time have reached the heart !

Bursince the land is leaving a certain class, it becomes a matter of interest to track out the classes that are acquiring it. First, then, there is the ordipary action of men of the middle class who have gained wealth in trade or the professions, such as the Mecchis, who retire and purchase land. Considering the great commercial and industrial development the last nine years have witnessed, it cannot be doubted that operations of this character have taken place all over England with far greater frequency than ever before. As there are no means of measuring the extent of such transactions as these, let the more mention of them suffice. We pass on to certain extraordinary land movements, such as are almost peculiar to our epech, and more readily appreciable as to their extent and influence.

Foremost in significance stands the great and everstrengthening rallway interest-that interest which had old Northumbria as its cradle, and George Stephenson, the colliery boy of the Tyne, as its first incarnation. By a Parliamentary return recently published it appears that this interest possesses about 1,000,000 acres of land in England, and has a body of 400,000 men in its employ. And of whom does this railroad interest consist! They are, of course, middle-class corporations. Hence is explained the inveterate, but fruitless, hostility toward them of the men of the old school." such as Colonel Sibthorp and the late Duke of Newcastle. Railway Directors and Solicitors can tell how extortionately and unrightenusly the landed interest has made them pay for the requisite land, and for compensation for incidental damages. This explains why the original shareholders in English railroads, weighed down by interest on borrowed capital, have, as a general thing, resped nothing but disaster from their enterprise.

But the Saxon people are repossessing themselves of the land by a method sltogether novel. The Anti-Corn Law League began the movement by manufacturing voters in the West Riding of Yorkshire by means of the forty-shilling freehold franchise, with a view of winning the representation thereof-an important point, for the Earl of Carlisle dubbed it the Empire Constituency of England. In 1847 this movement bore its fruits in the return of Mr. Cobden, who represents it still; the Hon. Charles Fitzwillirm, the scion of the Norman house of Fitzwilliam, and supported by all the traditional influence of that house was brought forward, as a Whig and Free Trader, to oppose Mr. Cobden, but he was simply laughed at by the sturdy Yorkshire freeholders, and his family had to withdraw him without even venturing on a centest with the son of a Sussex farmer.

But this forty shilling movement did not stop here; mingham, who took it up with characteristic vigor, and have already almost won the representation of their county. From this focus it radiated to the metropolis and to Lancashire and Yorkshire, and now the advertisements in every local newspaper in England will testify to the vitality of the Freehold Land Societies. Outside the borough limits of every manufacturing town there may now be seen groups of unsightly buildings, all erected on different plans, treeless, hedgeless, in the center of small square plots of land. These are the dwelling-houses of the members of the Freehold Land Societies, who thus at once get rid of landlords and obtain the advantages of a country residence and may be to the aspect of English scenery the imporin that line of business; was helped on by the very | tance of the movement cannot be overlooked. In the metropolis and the larger towns the members belong chiefly to the lower middle class, small employers and the higher class of employes, but in the smaller villages of Lancashire and Yorkshire where the movement is rapidly spreading, the members are mostly from the working masses. Here then we see the Saxon people again regaining a foothold on the soil, forming a nucleus of an independent ycomanry, a class which has long been all but extinct in England. These Societies have attracted the notice of the learned Statistical Society of England, and one of the most interesting papers among their transactions of the past year was upon the number and the talent

of the operations of these Freehold Land Societies. -Thus it appears that in relation to the land as well as the law the power of the Norman aristocracy is gradually passing away in Great Britain to give place, at how distant an epoch it is impossible to say, to a different order of things.

We do not think the considerations in favor of Di-

force (virtually) at the pleasure of the married pair have anywhere been more forcibly stated than by the radical Abelitionist HENRY C. WRIGHT, in his work on "Marriage and Parentage," already fully and (in the main favorably noticed in THE TRIBUNE. Unlike most of the treatises which take that side of the question, this work is essentially pure, and sets forth much vitally important truth of which the great majority live and die in utter, woeful ignorance. Ninetenths of the book are excellent, and will do good wherever read; but so much of it as relates to Divorce is utterly wrong, and will be far more influentially pernicious by reason of the general truth, purity and nobleness of the suggestions in which it s embedded. We will quote the passage so fully as to preclude all complaint of inadequacy or unfairness of citation, and then endeavor to show wherein it

errs most sadly. Mr. Wright says:

"Marriage, like the pulsations of the heart and contractions of the lungs, is the work of Nature. The same power that brings a man and woman into relation can only divorce them. The mental, moral and physical conditions of a man and weman are harmonious when they are drawn into the relation of husband and wife. They are pure and healthful one the union is a happy one. Love hinds them 14, 07 - no great change in nature, can contemplate without a shudder. And no parents | Lergue.

may be wrecked in the conflict of life, or his social elemay be wrecked in the conflict of life, or his social elements may ensiave him to low and brutalizing appeties, so that his intellect becomes imbedie and the whole type of the man is changed. Can the wife who loved in him the embediment of all high and maily qualities, which he once was, still love the man who, in all respects, fails to meet the ideal who first won her maidou heart! The man she loved is changed; he is no more. Her ideal is not changed, but the man to whom she gave herself as a wife has ceased to embedy that ideal. Reason and Nature answer, at once, and say 'she cannot love him as she did! But without this love is she before God his wife! By all that is sacred, she is not. The man in whom her soul found embedied her ideal of purity, nobleness and manhood, has become a leatherone sensualist. Nature and God have diverced her soul from him. Love cannot actuact her heart to what is not lovely, and he is no inner God have diverced her soul from him. Love canaria activate her heart to what is not lovely, and he is no sensor that. Now, what shall she do? Is her body to belong to the man who has no power to retain her affection? Not for one moment. She is not his wife, and the surrender of her person is but legalized prestitution, frowned apon by sjust and hely God. Come what may, when love ceases between those who have been pronounced husband and wife, let the cutward expression cease. Let every woman after the context of the context of

wife, let the outward expression cease. Let every women be fixed, as God is, never to live with a man as a wife whom she does not love. Let every man be equally trace to the voices of his nature, and an untold amount of misery would be saved to both.

"Human laws come in and dictate the grounds of divorce. What have they to do with the question? Just as much as they have to do with marriage, and no more—only to sanction what nature and nature s God have already established. But they ought never to exerc those to keep together who require such bonds to unite them, for these are, by the laws of God, divorced. Love is departed, and with it, marriage, and no human laws can make them one. There is a train that leads to oneness by a fixed law of human existence—the law of harmony, of marriage. If human exactments attempt too much, and seek to join If human enactments attempt too much, and seek to join together and blend in loving harmony what God hath put

together and blend in loving narmony what God hath put asunder, men and women must set them all at nought, and obey the bigher law written on their souls.

"Human legislation may forbid them to marry again, but whetce did men get the right to control the heart's deep-est and purest wants? for, being divorced, each has the same wants and attributes as before. The fact that they

same wants and attributes as before. The fact that they have been once bewildered and mistaken, cannot destroy this want of their being. They will attract and be attracted, involuntarily, and oftentimes, the true marriage is the result of such attraction.

"Human laws enter to say, You shall not give your heart to this man, you shall give it to the first, you shall not give your to the man you love and honor and trust above all others, but you shall give it to him whom you loathe and despise; or, at least, to him toward whom you are utterly indifferent. How does such an assumption on the part of human law, appear in the light of truth and justice. It usurps a tyrannical power against which every pulse of true manhood and womanhood revoits. -Here it is distinctly asserted, not merely that an

ill asserted pair may separate and henceforth live blameless in celibacy, nor even that these who never loved were not truly married and may repudiate their legal union and form new associations according to the dictates of their hearts, but that a husband and wife, who have been truly and spiritually as well as legally one, may rightfully at any time divorce themselves and marry others, upon the assumption that change in the character of one or both of them has rendered true conjugal love between them henceforth impossible. Let us consider: 1. The primary defect in Mr. Wright's view of the

question inheres in its entire negation and rejection of the just claims of Society. He regards Marriage as a purely personal matter, affecting only the individuals who enter into the relation-or at most them and their children-when in fact Marriage is a social as well as a personal compact-a pillar of the State as well as the corner-stone of the Family. On this ground, for this reason alone, does the State right fully interfere with it, honor it, prescribe regulations and conditions for it. Nay, if Marriage were not a Political as well as personal matter-the assumption of a new responsibility to the State as well as of peculiar and endearing relations to the chosen one-it would be hard to say why there should be any formal and public marriage at all. Other engagements neither so important nor so delicate are every day made and acted on without allowing any knowledge of their existence beyond the narrow circle of those specially interested; and so would and should this if a recognized Social necessity did not urgently require for it formality and publicity. Now the State constrains none, urges none, to

marry, but allows all to remain single till death if they see fit. All it requires is, first, that to their union there shall exist no rightful impediment (such as a subsisting marriage of one or both of the candidates, or so close a relationship between them as would be likely to impair the constitutions of their children;) secondly, that they shall be truly and essentially 'one flesh.' But the State is not omniscient: it must be guided by fallible testimony; and it says to the candidates for its sanction to their marriage: "In the absence of conflicting averment, your simple and solemn assurance that there exists no legal impediment to your marriage shall be deemed conclusive on that point; while, as to the other, the only test of your sincerity and affection which can be imposed is this: 'Do you feel yourselves so truly and "surely one that you can safely promise, forsaking all others, to live consecrate wholly and purely to each other to the end of your mortal existence! Your response shall be conclusive here; but it is given at your peril: If you say you are firmly blended by conlugal affection when you are not, yours is the wrong. and on your heads be the penalty-the penalty of dragging a heavy and hateful chain to the end of your 'days." And this, we believe, is exactly what the State should say: and, though individual cases of hard-

ship and abuse arise under it, as under other necessary

ordinances, yet we believe it morally impossible to

constitute a community so moral, so virtuous, so happy,

under any conflicting rule as under that of Indissoluble

Marriage. "But are there not cases in which a marriage once true and ennobling may, through a redical change 'in the character of husband or wife, (or both,) have become a loathsome and hated bondage !"-Mr. Wright broadly asserts that there are such, and we will not contradict him; though we believe they are not one in millions. In nearly every case we ever heard or read of wherein the intemperance or other vice of one of the parties was currently said to have produced alienation and disgust, a searching investigation would show that the alienation was the cause of the vice rather than its consequence. Who believes that a husband who truly loved his wife ever subjected her to humiliation, wretchedness poverty and despair, by lapsing into habits of drunkenness The naked fact that he could, for a selfish and sensual gratification, subject her to such untold miseries, proves that he did not really love her, if indeed he were capable of loving anything but his own degrading indulgence.

continue to live together as husband and wife, we do not judge; nor does the State, which permits them by mutual consent to separate, and only interdicts their forming new auptial relations during the lifetime of both. We can suppose cases in which duty to their children may absolutely require them to remain heads of the same household, externally regarding and being regarded as husband and wife, in spite of their inward repugnance. Mr. Wright proceeds to affirm the duty of parents to "live together as friends, who bave in those children a mutual love, and responsibility," and "be to them parents in the deepest and widest sense possible." This is entirely right, but directly in the teeth of what he had just before affirmed, that the mismarried have an indefeasible right to be divorced, and to marry elsewhere, in order to satisfy "the heart's deepest and purest wants." He surely will not affirm that these wants are unknown or impossible to the mismarried who have children. any more than to others; and his requisition of these

Whether the legally wedded but unloving should

is at suicidal variance with his license for those. In fact, the existence of children is the eternal. invincible difficulty of all assailants of Indissoluble Marriage, no matter from what quarter. We have heard one of the prominent apostles of un-Marriage. when pressed on this point, magisterially proclaim-. We held that the parents are not to be sacrificed to

ever did or ever can discharge fully their duty to their children except while endesvoring also to fulfill toward each other the sacred, indestructible obligations of husband and wife.

-One further article on mis-Marriages will closs this series; meantime, let us barely indicate the great truth which overarches and irradiates this whole sabject: "We are members together of one body," heirs of a common destiny, and deeply implicated, for weal or woe, in the vices or virtues, the failures or successes, of each other. Our web of life is so intrieste and blended that in order correctly and safely to decide that an act is culpable or innocent, good or evil, we must scrutinize it in all its relations and legitimate consequences, and be sure that it is not only right in itself, but that it will not serve others as a colorable pretext for doing wrong. Thousands live of whom is in popularly said that their longer continuance on certh is a burden to themselves and to every body else; yet to hasten their death would be murder nevertheless; since there can be no security for human life save in the general recognition of the principle that all human life unforfeited by crime is sacred, and carnot be extinguished without guilt. So with Marriage and Divorce, as with many other problems which Egotism can never rightly solve, but which are clearly apprehended only when we consider that we are surrounded and upheld by an atmosphere of Daty. and that, in the order of Providence, he who is called to bear most, to sacrifice most, for the good of the Race, and who worthity abides the ordeal, is more than kings or conquerors to be emulated and (in the better sense of the word) envied.

DANIEL ULLMANN, E+q., is warmly urged in The Newburgh Gazet's as the Whig candidate for next Governor of our State. If all who were sorry they did'nt, had voted for him four years ago, he would have been our Attorney-General.

An agent from an Am Copenhagen to request the permission of the Danish Gov-An agent from an Am. erument to lay down wires over Iceland and Denmark, as part of the line from America to Europe.

ARKANSAS.-Maj. E. J. Walker of Dardanelle, has delored himself a candidate for Congress in the Hd (War ren's) District.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribu WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 26, 1854.

There is a serious talk among the members of raising a Committee of Investigation on executive intererence with the legislative branch of the Government and with the President, tampering with certain members of Congress on the Nebraska and other bills. The disappointed and neglected members who have sold themselves and been cheated out of their pay, favor the move for a Committee, as it will complet them to disclose the perfidy of the Administration. Mr. Westbrook will probably be one of the first witnesses, and he has aware in his wrath that he will be a several and he has sworn in his wrath that he will be avenged on a President so faithless to his promises, so recreant to soleran compacts between man and man, so trucking to a foreign power, as to appoint John McKeenat the instance of Archbishop Hughes, when he had promised to send in the nomination of Mr. Westbrook. These investigations are affording abundant amuse-ment to innocent outsiders. There are a great many witnesses going about the streets on pay, who will never be sworn, but what of that when Uncle Sam pays? No honest individual suffers. "All is fair in

The enormous and extravagant plan for supplying Washington with water, without any liquor in it, is worthy of this military West Point system of superintendence which has been introduced into works of this kind by this Administration. It will cost about five millions of dollars, while with two steam engines. taking the water from the Potomac to a reservoir on the hights of Georgetown, it could be distributed over cities to the elevation of 250 feet for one millio

of dollars. The witnesses called before these Committees of Investigation are generally Know-Nothings, and the Committees will all become members after the exami

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

SICKELS VS. VAN BUREN. We have received from London copies of the following letters. They speak for themselves. It will be seen that both parties come out with their honor and their hides equally uninjured;

equally uninjured:

PLATER FROM MR. D. E. SURLES DEMANDING AN EXPLANATION.

No. 2 LANGHAM-PLACE, Portland-place, July 11, 1854.

Size My friend, Maj. A. H. Sibley of California will call upon you and hand you this note, which has for its object to ask an explanation from you of that portion of your speech, delivered in Tammany Hail on the 4th November last, wherein you quoted and repeated some offensive language, said to have been employed with reference to me, by Downing, the negro, in 1849, at an Aboliton meeting. The language is, as reported, highly objectionable, as you are of course aware, if intended by you to be anodied to my personal character. pectionable, as you are of course aware, it intended by you to be applied to may personal character.

I have handed to Maj. Sibley a copy of The New-York Times of the 5th of November, 1855, containing a report of your speech. Awaring your reply.

There the honor to be, Sir, your most obscient servant, D. E. SICKLES.

To John Van Buren, Esq., Queen's Heigl, Cork st.

CETTER FROM MR. J. VAN BUREN AFFORDING AN EXPLANA-

Siz:—In reply to your note of yesterday, handed me by Maj. Sibley. I can with propriety state, that I had no intention of applying to you the language used by Mr. Downing in the extracts to which you have called my attention. This seems to me obvious from the context. My purpose was to relate the course taken by Mr. Downing, and these who acted with him, in what had years before been reported to be their own language, without at all indersing its truth or propriety.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. VAN BUREN,
Queen's Hotel, Cork st., July 12, 1851.
To Daviet E. Stokles, See'y of Legation of the United States.
The provocation to the above correspondence was con tained in a speech made by Van Buren at Tammany Hall as long ago as November 4. On that occasion the Prince

"Great efforts have been made to throw us [the Demoeratic party into a minority. An effort has been made to show that the union at Syracuse was dishonorable, and

show that the union at Syracuse was dishonorable, and Dan Sickles—
"Vorce—Where is Fanny White! [Laughter.]
"Mr. Van Berre daughing—I did not inquire. [More laughter.] In 1849, we not only lost Sickles, but some respectable black men, who quitted us on the ground that we united with Sickles. [Rears of laughter.] If you look to one of the numbers of The Herald, in November, 1849, you will find George T. Downing talking in this way:
"They served us in the last election just in the same way that they broke off from the old Loce-Focos in Tammany that it was not your destructed themselves as they did by 'that they broke off from the old Loce-Focos in Tammany
'Hall. No party ever degraded themselves as ther did by
'uniting with Sickles.' Another black said Sickles was
too low to denounce they ought rather to denounce the
recent Free-Soilers. But Downing returned to the charge,
and said. 'He was lower than the beasts, and nothing,
'surely, was lower than that.' [Laughter.]

-While everybody must rejoice that these two distinguished politicians are safe, nobody can deny that Van Buren has exhibited a great degree of Pickwickian ingenuity in making it appear that his remarks were not personal toward his antagonist.

DEATH OF FOUR SISTERS OF MERCY, -It is with feelings DEATH OF FOUR SISTERS OF MERCY.—It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we have to record the sudden demise of Mother Agatha. (Margaret O Brien) and of her two sisters in religion, Sisters Mary Bernard Hughes and Louisa Connors, of whom the two former died at the Mercy Convent, in this city, on Saturday the 6th inst., and the latter on the morning of the 9th. A fourth has since been added to the melamchoty list, by the decease of Sater Mary Veronica Hicky, at the Mercy Hospital, on the morning of the 11th. The death of Mother Agatha leaves now but one, Mother Vincent, of the original band of six Sisters who founded the Order in this diocese, five of them having been already gathered to the bosom of their Father whos was tounded the Order in this diocese, five of them laying been already gathered to the bosom of their Father who is in Heaven. [Chicago Western Tablet.

SICKNESS ON SHIPBOARD.—The ship B. Aymar, Captain Signs on Shiphoann.—The ship B. Aymar, Capasa, Wright, from Matanzas to this port, arrived yesterday in the Lower Bay, reporting considerable sickness on board. The Captain died of yellow fever yesterday morning, and several of the crew are said to be down with it. The yellow fever has long prevailed on the coast of Cuba, and it is not strange that a vessel from Matanzas should be infected with the disease. The Aymar brings no passengers, lies in the Lower Bay, and none of her crew have or will come up to the city.

[Mobile Advertiser, 21st.]

SURIDE IN SARATOGA COUNTY.—Seth Whalen, Esq. of West Milton, Saratoga County, committed suicide by henging himself, on the 22d. Mr. W. has been something of a public man in that County, having held the office of of a public man in that County, having held the office of President of the County Agricultural Society. At the time of his death he was one of the officers of the Carson their children"-a sentiment which no true parent